**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A reflective type ferroelectric liquid crystal display, comprising:

a display panel which is disposed between a polarization beam splitter and a mirror to satisfy a quarter plate condition, and in which a first liquid crystal layer formed between first electrode layers is filled with half-V type ferroelectric liquid crystal having a bookshelf structure, the first electrode layers being disposed between first substrates to be orthogonal and opposite to each other; and

a compensation panel which is disposed between the display panel and the polarization beam splitter to satisfy a half plate condition, and in which a second liquid crystal layer formed between second electrode layers is filled with the half-V type ferroelectric liquid crystal having a bookshelf structure, the second electrode layers being disposed between second substrates to be opposite to each other.

2. The display of claim 1, wherein a rubbing direction of an alignment film of the display panel is orthogonal to a rubbing direction of an alignment film of the compensation panel.

3. The display of claim 1, wherein a material of the half-V type ferroelectric liquid crystal has a property by which the phase of the half-V type ferroelectric liquid crystal is transformed from a chiral nematic phase into a chiral smectic C-phase during a crystallization process.

4. A method of driving a reflective type ferroelectric liquid crystal display having a polarization beam splitter, a compensation panel in which half-V type ferroelectric liquid crystal is filled between electrode layers, disposed to be opposite to each other, a display panel in which half-V type ferroelectric liquid crystal is filled between electrode layers, disposed to be opposite to each other, and said electrode layers of the display panel are disposed to be orthogonal to each other and mirror in turn, comprising steps of:

applying an AC potential to the electrode layers of the compensation panel; and

applying an AC potential corresponding to a gray scale of display data to the electrode layers of the display panel.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein an AC potential, by which an included angle between an axis of the liquid crystal of the compensation panel and an axis of the liquid crystal of the display panel in a case that a potential is

not applied to the display panel is varied within a range of 67.5°-90°, is applied to the electrode layers of the compensation panel.